The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
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London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
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SELECT STORY.

WINNY.

Stranger to Canada, I think you said? First visit to Ontario? Well, you are heartily welcome to Indian Creek. Take a chair on the piazza until dinner's ready—we dine early in these new-world parts.

Fine farm? Well, yes; Indian Creek is nice place, if I do own it. All, as far as you can see—grass land, corn fields, woods and creeks—all belong to it. Stock, too—they call it the best stocked farm in Ontario, I believe, and I dare say they're right. All mine; and yet I came to Canada twelve years ago without the traditional half-crown in my trousers pocket. Would you like to hear the story? There's a good half-hour to dinner-time yet, and it's a story I never tire of telling, somehow.

I began life as the son of a village carpenter in the south of England. You know that class pretty well, I dare say, and what a gulf was fixed between me and the vicar of the parish. And yet—and yet—from the time she was 7 years old and I 11, and she fell down in the dusty road outside the carpenter's shop and cried, and I picked her up and smoothed the little crumpled pinafore, and kissed the dust out of her golden curls. I loved but one girl in the world, and that was the vicar's daughter, Winny Branscome.

Madness, you'll say. Well, perhaps so, and yet a man is but a man, and a woman a woman; and love comes, whatever one may do. There's no class distinction recognized by childhood, and we were playmates and friends till she went to boarding school. If Miss Winny had had a mother, no doubt things would have been very different; but we were alike in never having known a woman's care, and the old vicar was blind to everything but his theological treatises.

But when she came back from her London boarding school, a beautiful young lady, all smiles and laces and little lovely ways, then I knew. I had tried my best to study and work, and make myself more like the men she would meet, but what can a lad in an English village do? I just had enough education to make every other lad in the place hate me; and beside the men of her world I suppose I cut rather an astonishing figure. Yet the love was so beyond all else in me, that mad, hopeless as I felt it, I had no power over myself; and the first time I caught her alone in the woods—she avoided me, I saw, and I had to watch for a chance—I told her the whole story, and waited for her answer. She grew scarlet—a rush of color that dyed her fair, sweet face—then deathly white.

"Dick," she said, and she was trembling from head to foot, "you know it can never never be; you know you are wrong even to dream of such a thing. Some girls would think it an insult—I know you better; but if my father heard of this, he would say you had abused his kindness to you; he would never forgive you. Forget your madness." And she ran from me.

I let her go. I had seen the blush and the tremor, and I guessed that if I had been Mr. Loftus, the young Squire, instead of Dick Hawtry, the carpenter's son, her answer might have been different. A great resolve sprang up in my soul, and I took a solemn vow in those June woods. That very night I sold the old shop (my father was dead, and I had taken to the business), and with the money I bought an outfit and started straight for Canada. It was pretty tough work at first, but I worked like a galley slave—starved and pinched and saved, and never spent a penny on myself except for the books I sat up half the night to read and study. Well, in this country the man who works and doesn't drink, is sure to get on; and I had a mighty purpose in my head. By-and-by I bought some land dirt cheap, and sold it for three times what I gave for it—then I began to make money fast. I should call my luck wonderful if I believed in luck, and didn't prefer to think I was helped by a power farabler than my own. At last, ten years to the very day after I set foot on Canadian soil, I bought Indian Creek farm, and began to build this house. All the neighbors thought my good fortune had turned my brain, for I fitted it up and furnished it for a lady, down to a rocking-chair by my study-table, and a workbasket with a tiny gold thimble in it. And when all that was finished, I took the first ship for Liverpool.

Ten years builds a city over here. It doesn't make much change in Devonshire village. The very gates were still half off their hinges, as I left them, only the people were a little older and a trifle more stupid, and there was a new vicar. Old Mr. Branscome had been dead six months; died very poor, they told me; there was nothing left for Miss Winny. My heart gave one great leap when I heard that. And Miss Winny? Oh, she had gone governessing with some people who were just off to Canada, and the ship sailed to-morrow for Liverpool.

The Liverpool express never seemed to crawl so slow before. I got there to find every berth taken on board the Antartic, and the captain raging at the non-appearance of two of the crew. Without a second's pause I offered for one of the vacant places. I was strong as a horse and active enough, and though the captain eyed me rather askance—I had been to a West End tailor on my way through London—he was too glad to get me to ask any questions. So I sailed on the ship with my girl, little as she knew it. I saw her the first day or two, looking so pale and thin that she was like the ghost of her old self, and yet sweeter to my eyes than ever before. The children she had charge of were troublesome little creatures, who worried and badgered her till I longed to cuff them well. But there was a gentleness and a patience about her quite new to my idea of Miss Winny, and I only loved her the more for it. After the second day out the wind freshened and I saw no more of her.

We had an awful passage. It was late in November—an early Winter, and the cold was intense.. It blew one continuous gale, and some of our machinery was broken—the screw damaged—and we could not keep our course. As we drew near the other side of the Atlantic, we got more and more out of our bearings, and at last the fogs told us we were somewhere off the banks of Newfoundland, but where no one was quite sure. It seemed to me it had all happened before, or I had read it, or dreamed it. At all events, it was hardly a surprise to me when, on the tenth night, the awful shock and crash took place—a sensation which no one who has not felt it can imagine in the least—and we knew that the Antarctic had struck.

It's a fearful thing, if you come to think of it, a great steamer filled with living souls in the full flow of life and health, and in one moment the call coming to each of them to die. Before you could have struck a match the whole ship was in a panic—cries, terror, confusion, agony—O, it was awful! I trust never to see such a scene again. I made my way through it all as if I had neither eyes nor ears, and got to the state room I had long ago found out was the one belonged to my girl. I knocked at the door with a heavy hand; even at that awful moment a thrill ran through me at the thought of standing face to face with her again.

"Winny!" I cried, "come out! make haste! there is not a moment to lose!"

The door opened as I spoke, and she stood just within, ready dressed, even to her little black hat. The cabin light had been left burning by the doctor's orders, and it fell full on me as I stood there in my sailor's Jersey and cap. I wondered if she would know me. I forgot the danger we were in—forgot that death was waiting close at hand—forgot that the world held any one but just her and me.

"Dick!" she cried, "oh, Dick, Dick!" and she fell forward in a dead faint on my shoulder.

All my senses came back then, and I threw her over my arm and ran for the deck. A great fur-lined cloak had been dropped by the door of the ladie's cabin. There was no light, but I stumbled over it as I ran. I snatched it up and carried it with me.

Up above all was in the wildest chaos; the boats overfilled and pushing off; the ship settling rapidly; people shouting, crying, swearing. One hears tales of calmness and courage often enough at such times which makes one's heart glow as one reads them, but there was not much heroism shown in the wreck of the Antarctic. The captain behaved splendidly, and so did some of the passengers, but the majority of them and the crew were mad with terror, and lost their heads altogether.

I saw that there was not a chance for the overcrowded boats in that sea, and I sprang for the rigging. I was not a second too soon; a score of others followed my example, and with my precious burden I should not have had a chance two minutes later. As it was I scrambled to the topmast and got a firm hold there. Winny was just coming to herself. I had wrapped her round like a baby in the fur cloak, and with my teeth I opened my knife to cut a rope which hung loose within reach. With this I lashed her to me, and fastened us both to the topmast. The ship sank gradually; she did not keel over, or I should not be telling you the story now; she settled down, just her deck above water, but the great seas washed over it every second and swept it clean. The boats had gone.

One or two of the crew, floating on loose spars, were picked up afterward—no more. The rigging was pretty full, at least in the upper part; down below the sea was too strong. The captain was near me. I felt glad to think he had been saved—he was not a coward like some of the others.

How long was the longest night you ever knew? Multiply that by a thousand, and you will have some idea of that night's length. The cold was awful. The spray froze on the sheets as it fell; the yards were slippery with ice. I stamped on Winny's feet to keep them from freezing. Did you notice that I limp a little? I shall walk lame as long as I live. Sometimes there was a splash in the black water below, as some poor fellow's stiffened hold relaxed, and he fell from his place in the rigging. There was not a breath of wind, nothing but the bitter, bitter fog. How long could we hold out? How long would the ship be before she broke up? We asked ourselves these questions again and again, but there was no answer. Death stared us in the face; we seemed to live ages of agony in every minute—and yet, will you believe me, that all seemed little in comparison to the thought that after all those ten long weary years, I held my girl in my arms at last!

She had pulled one corner of the cloak around my neck (I stood on a level just below her), and her hand lay there with it—it was the hand that warmed me more than the cloak—and her cheek rested against my own. Often I thought its coldness was the coldness of death, and almost exulted in the thought that we should die together. And then I would catch the murmur of the prayers she was uttering for us both, and know that life was still there and hope lived, too.

Well; well. Why should I dwell on such horrors, except to thank the Mercy that brought us through them all? Day dawned at last, and there was the shore near by, and soon rockets were fired and ropes secured, and one by one the half-dead living were drawn from their awful suspension between sky and sea and landed safe on shore. They had to take Winny and me together, just as we were, and even then they had hard work to undo the clasp of my stiffened arms about her. I knew nothing then, nor for long after, and it was wonderful that Winny was the first to recover, and that it was she who nursed me back to life and reason.

And how did I asked her to marry me? Upon my word, now you ask, I cant remember that I ever did. That seemed utterly unnecessary, somehow. Caste distinctions look small enough when you have been staring death in the face for a few hours; and words were not much needed after we had been together in the rigging that night. Somehow I was glad it was so; glad my girl had taken me, in my cap and jersey, for a common sailor, and yet loved the old Dick through it all; glad she never dreamed I was owner of Indian Creek farm, and the richest man in that end of Ontario, and had wealth and position higher than Mr. Loftus, the young Squire at home. The people that she was with had all gone down on that awful night, she had no one in the world but me. We were married at Montreal—the captain of the Antarctic gave her away—and then I brought her to Indian Creek. To see her face when she saw the rocking chair, and the work basket and the thimble! Heaven bless her!

There she comes, with her baby on her shoulder. Come into dinner, friend, and you shall see the sweetest wife in the new country or old; the girl I won amid the ocean's surges.

Sleeping in Church.

STRANGE MEANS OF COMMANDING ATTENTION.

Preachers have frequently resorted to cold and outlandish modes of drawing attention to themselves or their doctrine, says the Albany *Press*, either by the performance of some mountebank trick in the gown, or by some utterance or tale that was all awry. The Rev. Daniel Burgess, observing but a small congregation assembled one day, roared out, as he entered the pulpit: "Fire! Fire! Fire!" The astonished and frightened congregation instantly exclaimed: "Where? Where? Where?" "In hell, hell, hell!" roared the preacher, "to burn such wretches as regard not the tidings of the gospel." In Charles II.'s time there lived a certain Mme. Creswell, whose character was notoriously bad. She was at last imprisoned in Bridewell, and as her death approached she desired to have a sermon preached at her funeral, and left by her will $250 for that purpose, only the preacher was to say nothing except what was well of her. The preacher gave a sermon on mutability, and concluded: "By the will of the deceased it is expected that I should mention her and say nothing except what is well of her. All that I have to say of her, therefore, is this: She was born well, she lived well and she died well; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell." Some preachers have given illustrations in their pulpits which have savored of acting. The Rev. Billy Dawson was preaching about David's encounter with Goliath, and, after dramatically describing the challenge of the Philistine and the defiance of David, he took out a pocket handkerchief and made a sling of it, put in an imaginary stone and flung it with such imaginary force in reality that Sammy Hicks, the village blacksmith, lost all control over his feelings and shouted: "That's right, Billy; now hoff with his 'ead!" A clergyman in Norwich, Conn., seeing many of his parishioners asleep, paused awhile, and then said: "I come now to the third head of my discourse, to which I ask the serious and candid attention of all who are not asleep."

Dr. South, when once preaching before Charles II., observed that the monarch and his attendant began to nod, and as his nobles are common men when they are asleep, some of them soon after snored, on which he broke off his sermon and exclaimed. "Lord Lauderdale, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but let me entreat you not to snore so loud, lest you awaken his majesty." It was no easy thing in early times to keep congregations awake, and that others beside the preachers themselves made efforts praiseworthy enough in this direction is evidenced by the fact that on the 17th of April, 1725, John Rudge bequeathed to the parish of Tyrsull, in Shropshire, twenty shillings a year that a poor man might be employed to go about during sermon and keep the people awake. A bequest by Richard Dovey, of Farmcote, dated 1639, had in view, the payment of eight shillings to a poor man for the performance of the same duty in Cloverly Church, Shropshire. At Acton Church, in Cheshire, about fifty years ago, one of the church wardens or apparitor used to go around the church during the service with a long wand in his hand, and if any of the congregation were asleep they were instantly awakened by a tap on the head. At Dunchurch, in Warwickshire, a similar custom existed. A person bearing a stout wand, like a hayfork at the end, stepped stealthily up and down the nave and aisles, and whenever he saw an individual asleep he touched him so effectually that the spell was broken; this being sometimes done by fitting the prongs of the fork to the nape of the neck. A more playful method of arousing sleeping sinners from the arms of Morpheus was used in another church, where the beadle went round the edifice carrying a long staff, at one end of which was a knob, at the other a fox's tail. The latter was used to tickle the faces of the lady sleepers, the former to thump the heads of the somnolent men. The day for personalities in the pulpit has long ago gone by.

Some years since the Rev. Dr. Bendon was rector of the parish church in Eltnam, Kent. One day he took for his text, "Who Art Thou?" After having read this he paused, as was his custom, to give the audience time to think upon his words. Just then a military officer entered, and walking down the aisle, supposed the question was addressed to him.

"I am, sir, Sergeant McDuffie, of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot, and recruiting officer here," replied the man, giving the salute. The congregation, of course, roared, and the clergyman had trouble in collecting his thoughts.

A Scotch preacher saw his wife asleep in the kirk, and he immediately stopped in the midst of the sermon and shouted:

"Susan! Susan! I did na marry ye for yer wealth, since ye had none; and I did na marry ye for yer beauty—that all the congregation can see; and if yer hae not grace I hae made a sere bargain wi' yer."

She slept no more.

Not a few of the vagaries of the pulpit have been directed against sleeping sinners. Robert Hall's audiences were composed of those asleep and those going to sleep, despite the fact that his sermons were the most brilliant of the age. Sidney Smith said that some sermons are written as if sin were to be taken out of man, like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep. Dr. Barrow once preached so long and so dull a sermon that everybody left the church but the sexton and himself. Finally the sexton, seeing no prospect of the longwinded divine coming to a conclusion, cried out:

"Sir, here are the keys, please to lock up the church when you are through with the sermon."

There have been many odd ways devised by dull preachers to overcome the desire on the part of their congregation to slumber. A New York minister, who was holding forth in a style that ought to have kept them awake, but, being unsuccessful, he suddenly stopped and said:

"Brethren, I have preached about half of my sermon, and I perceive that twenty-five or thirty of my congregation are fast asleep. I shall postpone delivery of the rest of my sermon until they wake up!"

For five minutes there was a dead pause, a suppressed titter, a good deal of looking around, signs of rustling uneasiness, and the preacher concluded.

National Guard Rations.

WHAT THE STATE PAYS—CAMP SIGFRIED REMINISCENCES.

A complaint having been made by some of the Philadelphia members of the National Guard concerning the subsistence in camp and the pay for service, a reporter of the Harrisburg *Patriot* made inquiry concerning the matter of a prominent officer of the Guard. "I can't underdstand," said the gentleman, "what is meant by the per capita allowance for subsistence referred to by the Philadelphia complaint. He fixes the sum fifteen cents a day. Now, there is no such thing as a per capita allowance. Every soldier is allowed a full ration. A full ration includes ham, fresh beef, mess pork, potatoes, peas, fresh onions, coffee, sugar, hard and soft bread, canned tomatoes, and other vegetables in ample quantity. If this can be supplied for fifteen cents a day that is all it costs. If more is necessary the State has to pay the bill. But no Commissary is limited to fifteen cents a day per man so far as I have any knowledge of the Guard encampments.

The ration as furnished to the National Guard is practically the same as that supplied to the regular army, except that it is of better quality and in greater abundance. During the recent encampment of the Third Brigade, at Mt. Gretna, Surgeon General Reed said after examining the coffee and other commissary stores that the goods were fully 25 per cent. better than similar articles sold by retail dealers to their customers As to the quantity, that is regulated by the judgment of the most experienced men, and that it is ample is proved by the fact that at Gettysburg last year some of the companies had a surplus, which they sold at the termination of the camp. Of course some companies exhaust their supplies and are compelled to make assessments to renew them. But this is not by reason of an insufficient amount for the soldiers. It is because visitors to the camp are entertained from the common store. In some cases this has been carried on to such an extent that men have had to invest the full amount of their compensation to keep up the supply. But even this year it proved in the Third Brigade encampment that the supply was sufficient, for the companies that entertained no guests or only a few had surplus stores at the close of the camp season.

Another reason that some companies are compelled to pay assessments lies in the fact that the boys think the camps are intended for picnics, and they want to indulge in the luxuries of picnic occasions. For example, when the Third brigade was going into camp the other day a squad from one of the companies stopped at Lebanor, and made arrangements to have ice cream, cantaloupes, green tomatoes and other kindred luxuries, supplied to them every day. Of course the state will not pay for such articles of diet as those. As a matter of fact the commanding officers and medical officers of regiments are derelict in their duty if they permit the men to indulge in such articles of food. The rations chosen with a view to strengthen the men against the arduous labors of the camp, and give them force to resist the influence of heat and other elements incident to camp life. But ice cream, cantaloupes, watermelon and similar edibles, howeyer palatable, invite rather than resist these influences, and the State is right in not providing them, but the officers in charge should prohibit their introduction. Ice was supplied this year, each company being allowed fifty pounds a day. Fresh beef was furnished, one pound and a quarter to each man two days in a week. Ham of the finest grade in the same quantity was furnished the other days, and coffee, sugar, beans, rice, bread, fish and hard tack, salt, pepper, vinegar and candles and soap in abundance all the time. It seems that such a commissariat ought to have been sufficient for any set of men. If their friends outside the guard came and ate them out of house and home, the state authorities are not responsible for that. The state feeds the soldiers according as those charged with the work think it for their best comfort and health, and if their friends come to camp and consume the provender there is nothing left for them but to supply the deficiency out of their own pockets.

Smiles when She Speaks.

The power of unconscious influence was illustrated recently by a little incident that occurred in Eastern Massachusetts.

A lady called at the house of a neighbor on an errand; but, as the family was away, she asked the hired man to tell his employer she would call again. Being in a hurry, and not thinking but that the man knew who she was, she did not leave her name. The lady of the house returned before the rest of the family, and the man told her that a lady had been there who said she'd call again.

"Who was it?" inquired Mrs. M.

"Oh, I don't know her name," replied the man.

"But you should have asked her," said Mrs. H., "so we should know who had been here. Can't you tell me anything by which I can tell who came? Where does she live?"

"I don't know," said the man, "but she's the one that always smiles when she speaks."

The pleasant look and the courteous manner in which the lady had spoken to the servant had been noticed and remembered, leaving a sunbeam in that man's heart.

Let us each remember that religion is recommended by the way in which we treat even the servants. The command, "Be courteous," reaches to all with whom we have to do.—*The Congregationalist.*

The Epidemic of Crime.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings—holding that hopelessness of a future state cripples fortitude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity, a physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility upon strong drink.

Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life.

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should be sought, and for this Warner's safe cure is a sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis.—*Rochester Democrat.*

How Two Men Were Executed in Siam.

"It was our first Sunday in port," said the young sailor, "and we naturally sought a change on shore. Hearing that there was to be a public execution we repaired to the grounds of the War-Rok, or church, where we found the military and several thousands of people. Two prisoners were brought out, each wearing a yoke, from which hung a bar to which their hands were fastened. Heavy irons chained them at the ankles. Two palm leaves had been spread on the ground in front of the two strong bamboo crosses, upon which the criminals sat down. They were then lashed to the crosses, when the preparation for the final ceremony began. Clay was stuffed in their ears and a small lump on each neck. Joss-sticks were placed in their hands and set on fire by the chief executioner, when they prayed for a few minutes. Their hands were released by the removal of the yoke and placed before them so that their heads would fall into them. At this juncture a thrill of excitement passed through the multitude, caused by the entrance of two executioners from behind one of the buildings. They were dressed in red and carried sharp straight swords, and as they advanced both were performing a dance and waving their swords as if keeping time with the movements of their bodies. Stopping behind the criminals the two headsmen bowed down and prayed, and at a signal from the chief executioner they advanced, waving their swords, and with a swoop came down upon the necks of the doomed men. One head was cut clean off, but the other was only partially severed, but the executioner soon made a clean job by sawing it off with his keen blade. The heads were then stuck on bamboo poles and erected before the throng, who laughed at the twitching movements of the dead men's lips and terrible rolling of their eyes, which lasted a short while. A supernumerary cut off the feet of the dead men that he might remove the manacles from their limbs."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

A correspondent writing of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, says that, whether by accident or design, no one can now tell, the inclination of the structure makes it look and feel to the visitor as if it were about to fall. It is 180 feet high and is thirteen feet out of the perpendicular. This is stated everywhere, and is no doubt true, but I suppose there are many persons who, like myself, expected to see a building erect, the center of whose top was outside the centre of gravity.

This is not the case by any means. It is true that a rope falling from the center of the top would strike the wall at the bottom of the tower side, but the rope would not fall outside the tower wall. In a short time I satisfied myself and two other visitors of this fact. The apparent contradiction of the laws of nature disappears, then, in a moment.

Taking the building as a whole—letting a line fall from the center of the top—if this line fell outside of the base in that case the building would violate the law of gravity if it remained standing. I believe the architect planned this optical delusion. There are no signs of any giving way in the structure. No crack or crevice gives evidence of a rapid or slow settling of the walls.

The architect knew very well how easily the eye can be deceived. The firmness of the masonry, the gradual ascent, the symmetry of the whole, prove beyond a doubt that it was built as it now stands. The walls below are very thick, and unless these should give way there is but one other method by which the building could be overthrown. If the stones were to slip from their places, then, little by little, it would be dislodged. But the whole structure is keyed and bolted and cemented into a solid mass. If it leaned nine feet more than it does, then it would fall, because the sum of its weight would fall outside the center of gravity. This mystery disappears at once when we examine it, but the curious effect upon one's nerves in making the ascent and standing on the top is nevertheless real.

Drinking water, says a hygienic writer, may be tested in this simple way: "Fill a pint bottle three quarters full of the water. Dissolve in it one-half teaspoonful of the best white sugar. Set it away in a warm place for forty-eight hours. If the water becomes cloudy it is unfit to drink."

Two Swedes were confined in the Butler county jail as witnesses for almost a year and were only released last week. They demanded a dollar a day each for their time and the Judge said that where persons are kept in jail as witnesses they are lawfully entitled to receive pay.

The Old Carroll Mansion

ANOTHER HISTORIC LANDMARK IN WASHINGTON FALLS BEFORE THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT —HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY.

Another Washington landmark has fallen a victim to the fever of speculation. There has been placed on record the deed of the transfer for the sum of $60,000 to Ex-Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, of the old Carroll mansion, on Capitol Hill. The place comprises six acres and is situated at the intersection of Second street and South Carolina avenue, southeast, a location that is expected to become a popular residence site. The purchaser represents a syndicate, who intend to demolish the old mansion erected by Carroll and to cut the property up into building lots.

Daniel Carroll, it will be remembered, was one of the original owners of the land on which the city of Washington was built. Mr. Carroll had begun the erection of a house on a site which stood right in the centre of what L'Enfant had marked out in the plan of the city as New Jersey avenue. The irascible Frenchman, as soon as he discovered this, directed the house to be torn down, which Mr. Carroll refused to do. Thereupon L'Enfant sent a gang of men one night to the new building and had it razed to the ground. L'Enfant, however, was soon relieved from duty, and the commissioners who were entrusted with the work of laying out the new city and erecting the new buildings made proper compensation to Mr. Carroll for the damages sustained. Soon afterwards he began the erection of the present building. It is built in the Grecian style and is two stories high, with an attic. There is a pillared portico in front. The central hall, running the entire depth of the building, is twenty-two feet wide. The rooms, which are very large, are arranged on each side of this hall, and with the old-fashioned furniture and the secluded position of the house, the place is strongly suggestive of old times.

The house

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

Mrs. Grant has grown much attached to the cottage at Mt. McGregor, where the General died. It is reported that she will remain there a large portion of her time, as she feels better able to bear her loss in that retired place. She has left the cottage but once since her husband's death.

The axe is working with encouraging activity at Washington if it is true, as reported, that Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson is making a Democratic postmaster in place of a Republican removed, every six minutes. One hundred a day, which is now said to be the rate, amounts to 600 a week and the very formidable total of 31,200 a year. It is hard to see how the axe could be made to swing faster than that and do effective work, but it is reported that after the weather gets cooler its motion will be made still more rapid. It is evident that the Assistant Postmaster-General is a very robust officer.

Mark Twain.

HOW HE WILL ENRICH HIMSELF WITH GENERAL GRANT'S BOOK.

The man heavily enriched by Grant's death is Mark Twain. He is the principal in the firm of Webster & Co., the publishers of Grant's biography. He has already received orders from the army of canvassers for 300,000 and he expects to finally sell half a million here and in Europe. The retail price is $5, the share to agents and middlemen $2 the royalty to the Grant family 75 cents, the cost of manufacturing and delivery $2,50, leaving 75 cents clear to Twain and his partner. The shrewd humorist had to risk his entire fortune in the enterprise, but he pluckily refused to shirk the chances of loss by dividing the possible profits, and the net result to him and his partner will be a quarter to a third of a million dollars.

Col. Barbiere Resigns.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE FORCED BY CRITICISM TO LEAVE A PENSION OFFICE.

Joseph Barbiere, the ex-Confederate Colonel whose appointment to a clerkship in the office of Gen. W. W. H. Davis, the new pension agent in Philadelphia created such a storm of indignation among the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and has been attacked and condemned by a large number of Grand Army posts in this and other States, resigned his position on the 15th. He was taken sick shortly after the furious attacks on his appointment began to appear in the papers and wished to resign at that time, but Gen. Davis, who is a warm personal friend, refused to listen and granted him a leave of absence. The cause of the unpopularity of the appointment lay in the fact that Col. Barbiere is the author of a book published soon after the war in which he reviled Lincoln and the people of the North in the most vituperative manner. Gen. Davis has been attacked for making the appointment, and it was for this reason that Barbiere has desired to resign.

After some reflection, and on being assured that Barbiere earnestly desired to retire, Gen. Davis accepted the resignation.

The Commercial Situation.

Although business in financial circles is by no means active, there are abundant indications of a gradual improvement in trade and of a more hopeful feeling among merchants. Under the promise of enormous crops of cotton an corn, buyers exhibit more confidence and firms in the South and West have of late been replenishing stocks with much freedom. This movement had a decided effect upon cotton goods last week, prices having advanced under a good inquiry. The hardening of prices is of course due in part to diminished production and the gradual reduction of stocks in first hands, but nevertheless an increased demand has something to do with it, and the fact that this is the case shows clearly that the feeling of depression is wearing off.

If the cotton and corn crops when harvested yield anything like the amounts now predicted by competent authorities there will certainly be a substantial revival of business in the cotton and corn belts, and New York will surely share in the improvement. At present, however, the disposition is to go slow, as any serious damage to cotton and corn, following upon the heels of the partial failure of the wheat harvest, would upset all calculations and entail serious losses upon those who form hasty conclusions and act upon them.

Thus for some time we may look for a moderate increase in the volume of business here without excitement or "boom" in any branch of trade. It is obvious that this condition of affairs is to be preferred at least until the safety of our great products and staples is assured.—*World.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1885.

Life is comparatively easy in Washington just now. The heat of last week has subsided from fifteen to twenty degrees. Men have resumed their collars, neckties and coats. Women have resumed—but I cannot go into particulars. The President has taken to the woods. The Cabinet is divided geographically only. The Postmaster General is in Madison, Wisconsin. The Secretary of War is in Salem, Mass. The Secretary of State oscillates between his home in Delaware and the Department in Washington. The other Secretaries, I believe, are at their posts, but I have just returned to Washington after a two weeks absence, and I must make the confession, unparallelled in journalism, that there are one or two things that I do not know.]

The work in all the departments has not been for years so well systematized and pushed as at present. This is the comment of all who have long had business with Pension, Patent, Land, Indian and other bureaus of the Government service. Methods have been improved, abuses eradicated, barnacles have been scraped off; competent men have been appointed in place of drones and shirks; new life, new energy, and old-fashioned honesty have been infused into the complicated and labyrinthine system through which the affairs of 55,000,000 of people are administered. That so much has been accomplished in five months is remarkable; but then it must be remembered that this has been done by "traitors" and "rebels" whose sole object, as predicted by the only truly good Republican party—was to "disrupt, paralyze and ruin."

The wonderful changes which can be effected in a Government office by the introduction of the thoroughly business methods, in place of the methods formerly in vogue, is strikingly apparent in the Pension office at this time. The working force of the bureau is 110 short of the full number employed under the old administration. Besides this, 214 of the clerks are absent on their annual leaves, and there are thirty absent sick. Notwithstanding this decrease in the working force, amounting altogether to 354 clerks, the amount of work being done at the present time, without any lengthened hours or over-working of the force, is as large as was done by the full staff of the clerks under Commissioner Dudley, and it is rapidly augmenting. Recently there have been one or two clerks, both Democrats and Republicans, dismissed because they relied too much on their influence and not enough upon their record, but beyond this there have been but few changes recently.

The loud and braggart glorification of the Republican party, when the count of money in the Treasury Department showed no loss, has not ceased to reverberate but that is not the way the truly good officials of the truly good party have replenished their exchequers. Investigations now pending, and others that the country will hear of soon, will convince the most skeptical than an examination of the books, and an elimination of the crooks have come none too soon. The Republicans are trying to take political comfort from the fact, as they put it, that implicated officials who were lately dimissed from the Coast Survey Office are all Democrats. This is not true; but even if it were so, it is not easy to see how the cause of Republicanism is helped any by the discovery. The fact remains that whatever irregularities existed were continued under republican rule, and that it remained for a Democratic Administrato expose them and apply the necessary corrective. The country is not so much concerned just now about the politics of individual rascals, as it is in having rascalities stopped. It is upon the latter point that the record will be made up.

A Significant Incident.

On the Confederate Decoration Day in New Orleans I was standing near the Confederate monument in one of the cemeteries when the veterans marched in to decorate it. First came the veterans of the Army of Virginia, last those of the Army of Tennessee, and between them the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. Union soldiers now living in Louisiana. I stood beside a lady whose name, if I mentioned it, would be recognized as representative of a family which was as conspicuous and did as much and lost as much, as any other in the war—a family that would be popularly supposed to cherish unrelenting feelings.

As the veterans, some of them on crutches, many of them with empty sleeves, grouped themselves about the monument, we remarked upon the sight as a touching one, and I said, "I see you have no address on Decoration Day; at the North we still keep up the custom." "No," she replied; we have given it up. So many imprudent things were said that we thought best to discontinue the address." And then, after a pause, she added, thoughtfully, "Each side did the best it could; it is all over and done with, and let's have an end of it." In the mouth of the lady who uttered it, the remark was very significant, but it expresses, I am firmly convinced, the feeling of the South.—Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

Miss Brinckle's Bondage.

A SANE WOMAN KEPT TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE HARRISBURG ASYLUM.

Miss Adrianna Physick Brinckle was recently released from the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, where she had been confined for twenty seven years on the charge of "extravagance and eccentricity." She is a daughter of the late Dr. Draper Brinckle, a physician who enjoyed a large practice and moved in the highest circles of society in Philadelphia thirty years ago. Miss Brinckle was an acknowledged belle, but was extremely extravagant. An unfortunate crisis in the financial standing of her father made it impossible for him to pay her bills. Adrianna was unable to overcome her extravagant habits, and "to save the family honor," Miss Brinckle was sent to the asylum entering the institution July, 1858.

When the twelfth annual Conference of Charities and Corrections met in Washington last June, one of the delegates made a statement which led to an investigation, and Miss Brinckle was visited at the asylum and a committee reported that there was no evidence of insanity in her case. Representative of the State Committee on Lunacy visited her, and then the order came and she was sent out a free woman. Upon her arrival in Philadelphia she was taken to the convalescents' retreat near Glen Mills, where she is being tenderly cared for.

Miss Brinckle is a gray haired woman of 60, in the full possession of all her faculties, and in good bodily health.

On Saturday a *Patriot* reporter interviewed Dr. Gerhard, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum relative to Miss Brinckle's incarceration in that institution during the past 27 years. The doctor said that he considered Miss Brinckle silly, weak-minded and irresponsible. A few months ago, in reply to a letter from the Lunacy Board, he made the same statement. The Board thought differently, however, and ordered Miss Brinckle's release.

"She," said the Superintendent, "was not penned up as people are led to believe. She was given the privilege of her ward and the grounds. She had the privilege of communicating with her friends in Philadelphia as often as she chose, and also to write a letter to the Lunacy Board once a month." The Superintendent considered her practically a charity patient, and said he was happy she was taken away.

"I have frequently conversed with her," continued the superintendent, "about her condition, and have told her she was not capable of caring for herself." Chief Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, was a frequent caller on Miss Brinckle, and if he thought she was sane he would have made efforts to have her released. The superintendent remarked that the affair had been given much publicity though it amounted to little.

The Case of Judd.

Every Democrat appointed under this Administration is not a thief, not at all; but every thief appointed so far is a Democrat and recommended by Democrats.—*Press.*

Perhaps the *Press* has not heard of the case of C. P. Judd, the special agent of the Labor Bureau, who has just been arrested for horse stealing, and who is found to be a jail bird Mr. Wright, Labor Commissioner, says that Judd came to him with strong credentials from Senator Teller, Senator Bowen, Mr. Chilcott, Judge Goldthwaite of the Supreme Court of Colorado, Representative Rowell of Illinois, and others, all of whom spoke of him in the highest terms. Several said they knew him well, and that he was peculiarly adapted for the office. On these recommendations Mr. Wright made the appointment.

Soon afterward Mr. Thomas, the Colorado member of the National Democratic Committee wrote to Mr. Wright criticising the appointment as unfit, as Judd, he said, was an unsavory character with a bad record. This charge Mr. Wright reported to Judd, with a request for an explanation. Judd telegraphed that the charge was wholly false, and that his life would defy the strictest scrutiny. Not satisfied with this, however, Mr. Wright referred the charges to those who endorsed his application, and in reply his backers repeated their recommendations, affirming that Judd's character and record were stainless, and suggesting that Mr. Thomas must be thinking of another Judd. Influenced by these representations, Mr. Wright let the matter drop, and the next he heard from the irreproachable Mr. Judd was his arrest for horse stealing, and his admission that he was guilty of that charge, and that he had already served two terms in the Colorado penitentiary for similar offences. To make sure that there was no confusion in Judd's case, Mr. Wright telegraphed to Mr. Thomas, whose reply left no doubt as to the identity of the prisioner. He was accordingly dismissed by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Nearly all those who urged Judd's appointment are republicans, and Wright is a republican who still holds over. In this connecttion the following from the Springfield *Republican* an independent republican paper is not out of place.

"The Republican charge that every case of rascals and incompetents uncovered in the public service and turned out is a case of Democratic rascals and incompetents, as in the Coast Survey and other places, is the best compliment Mr. Cleveland's administration has yet had. An administration which has the courage to dismiss its own partisans when they are caught in bad government can generally be trusted to look after the other fellows. But why did the Republicans tolerate so many bad Democrats in office?"

Coleridge's Marriage.

THE BRIDE OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE NOT AN AMERICAN.

The marriage of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, which took place on the 14th in London, has created a tremendous social sensation. Every detail of the affair is eagerly sought for and retold as often as opportunity offers with such embellishments as imagination can supply. The lady is described as being a decided brunette, about 30 years of age, with graceful carriage, a slender, though perfectly moulded figure and aquiline features. Her fascinating and vivacious manners so charmed the leading dispenser of British justice that, during the voyage, he danced almost continual attendance upon her After his arrival in London, however, the aged lover's ardor cooled rapidly, and in a short time the thermometer of his affection registered a very low temperature.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that the lady's mother came out strong. She reminded his Lordship of the fervor of his love-making on board the steamer, the tender love-laden sentences addressed by him to her daughter while under the influence of her smiles, were brought back to him verbatim and numerous other circumstances connected with the venerable lover's brief wooing, which might have a certain degree of influence upon a jury, were mentioned as reasons why she should become the mother-in-law of the Lord Chief Justice of England. The austere jurist, whose very glance has often silenced the voices of eminent advocates and filled with terror the hearts of culprits, was powerless to dislodge the match-making mamma from her position, and finally, being confronted with the alternative of an action for breach of promise, yielded, stipulating, however, that the marriage should take place secretly. That stipulation being a very unimportant detail in the estimation of the lady whose gaze was fixed upon the end, rather than the means, a ready consent was given. A license was obtained, and thereupon, in the back parlor of the bride's house, No. 42 Victoria Road, Kensington, Miss Amy Augusta Jackson Lawford became Baroness Coleridge, wife of the highest judicial officer in England. Two clergyman from St. Mary Abott's Church, Kensington, officiated at the ceremony. An altar was erected for the occasion, in the doorway leading from the back parlor to a small conservatory. The room in which the marriage took place is only nine feet square, and its occupants, besides the clergymen and the contracting parties, were Mrs. Baring Lawford, the bride's mother; Mr. Lawford, her brother, and Miss F. Lawford. The bride wore a silver-gray satin dress trimmed with brocaded velvet of a darker shade. The wedding breakfast was served in a room adjoining the one in which the marriage occured, and the couple left on the 4 o'clock train for the Dolphin Hotel, Petersfield.

Lord Coleridge's arrangements to preserve secrecy in his own household were elaborate and successful. Every member of his family was ignorant of the marriage, and when the *Press* correspondent called to verify, if possible, the rumor that the wedding had taken place, he was laughed at. He persisted in his inquiry and was told that there was positively no truth in the rumor, that the marriage was impossible and the report an outrage. Telegrams were sent to Lord Coleridge, but no replies were received, and the Clergymen who were said to have performed the ceremony declined to speak upon the subject. The reporter then called at the residence of Mrs. Baring Lawford. He was received very courteously, but could obtain no information until he told her that the fact of the marriage was well known, but that he called to secure an absolutly correct account of the affair. This statement unnerved the lady for a moment, but she soon recovered her composure and related the story substantially as above described. Lord Coleridge, she said, insisted upon the matter being kept secret for a week, and was particularly anxious that his son should not know of it. In the room were scores of boxes, packed and addressed, containing wedding cake and upon a table in the centre of the room were several large dishes of the cake ready to be packed in the large number of empty boxes which were piled up on one end of the sideboard.

Lord Coleridge's wife is not an American, as has been reported, but an English woman, though she has traveled extensively in America. She is the daughter of the late Henry Barring Lawford, who was connected for many years with the Bengal civil service.

Second Trial for Murder.

IMPORTANT DECISION RENDERED BY JUDGE MCCOLLUM, OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

A decision of great interest to lawyers throughout the State was rendered at Montrose last week, there being no precedent in print from any of the courts of the State, except a dicta of Judge Grier which was contrary to the decision by Judge McCollum.

Patrick Winters was indicted, tried in April, 1885, and convicted of murder in the second degree. A new trial was granted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the prisoner retried upon the same indictment, which contained only one count charging murder. The Court held that a former conviction of murder in the second degree was as effectually an acquittal of murder in the first degree as if it had been so stated in the words of the verdict, and therefore the present jury could not convict of a higher grade of crime than murder in the second degree; that the former conviction of murder in the second degree was impliedly an acquittal of murder in the first degree and the prisoner could not be again put in jeopardy of his life, but that he could be convicted of murder in the second degree, this being a new trial, for reasons filed after the former trial.

There is no direct precedent in Pennsylvania, but by a dictum of Judge Grier a contrary ruling was indicated. In other States a conflict of authority is found. Some States like Ohio hold contrary to this decision of Judge McCollum, while in other States the same ruling as here held is made. Great research and able arguments were made. Our Supreme Court never has decided the question and probably never will, until some Court below holds a contrary rule and a jury convicts of first degree after a former jury had convicted of second degree, so that this is likely to be a leading case in Pennsylvania for many years, and, being by one of the ablest jurists in the State, is likely to be followed as a precedent during at least this generation.

Twenty Years in Jail.

JAMES HENRY RELEASED AND STILL PROTESTING INNOCENCE.

James Henry was released from the Lancaster County Prison last Wednesday, after serving twenty years' sentence for horse stealing and incendiarism, crimes which he now protests his innocence as he did at the time of conviction. Henry is now 66 years old, has lost an eye since his incarceration, due to the poorly lighted cells of the prison, and this infirmity, combined with an attack of rheumatism which has incapacitated him from work for a long time, leaves him ill-equipped to renew the battle of life on leaving prison, penniless as he goes forth after his long years of service.

Henry's story, which he has persistently adhered to through these long years, is that, being a widower, he left Baltimore, his native city, in search of work as a broom-maker; found his way into Southern Lancaster County, and, while walking along the road, he was invited by a man driving in a buggy to ride. He declined, and the stranger tied his horse to a fence nearby and disappeared. While Henry was drinking coffee at a farmhouse half an hour later, the door was burst open and a number of men rushed in, seized him, and, before he was aware of their object, had him bound hand and foot. They accused him of stealing the horse which was tied to the fence outside. He made a narrow escape from being lynched, the crime with which Henry was accused being the culmination of a long series of outrages in the Southern end of the county.

His story has been sufficiently corroborated in general important details as to throw doubts upon his guilt, and he would doubtless have been pardoned before this had he been possessed of means or any friends to urge his case.

General News.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Maxwell was positively identified by the keeper of the pool room of the Southern Hotel as the man who played pool with Preller the day previous to the murder; also by the trunk dealer of whom he bought the trunk in which the body of his victim was packed and by the druggist at whose store the chloroform was purchased by Maxwell the day of the murder. Maxwell's coolness seems to desert now and then, but only for an instant. He sat to-day for a photograph. He has retained Hon. John I. Martin, of this city to take charge of the defense. Among his visitors to-day were the Mayor and City Council, three ministers, one priest and several ladies.

Ten people were injured Monday by an explosion of dynamite on board the steamboaat Samuel M Felton, that runs between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. The accident took place a few minutes past 10 o'clock in mid-stream, near Ridgway Park, just after the vessel had left her moorings at Chestnut Street Wharf on her down trip. The explosive matter was concealed in a small passageway that ran in front of the boiler and the forward staircase leading to the upper deck. Just previous to the accident a man was seen to deposit a caba in the passage in which the explosion occurred, and immediately walk away. There were about 175 people on the boat, and it is remarkable that the number injured was so small.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A mystery of long standing was cleared up to-day. Eight months ago, early one Sunday morning, Mrs. Mary Wentworth, an attractive young woman, arose from her bed with a bullet buried in her breast, and blood flowing from the wound, and informed the occupants of the tenement that she had been shot by an unknown man who had escaped by the back door. Mrs. Wentworth had not been living on very good terms with her husband. He was at the time absent, and the outer door had been left open all night on the strength of the following note, which Mrs. Wentworth claimed to have received:

"Dear Mary: I am coming home tonight after dark. Don't tell anybody, but leave the front door unlocked.

"GEORGE WENTWORTH."

On the day preceding the firing of the mysterious bullet Mrs. Wentworth showed this missive to a neighbor, after which she burned it. Before Mrs. Wentworth was removed to the hospital the officers arrived, and she said that she believed there were two revolvers in the house. One of them was in a trunk in the back room and the other, she said, she had discovered, to her surprise, a few days before in the bottom of one of her rubber boots, "where her husband must have put it." This last was a large weapon with a white handle. The rooms were searched and the first pistol was found in the trunk, none of the barrels had been fired. The weapon with the white handle had disappeared.

Suspicion at once fell upon the husband, but he succeeded in establishing an alibi. Mrs. Wentworth recovered, and, finding that it was impossible to live longer with her husband, she agreed to a separation, and, some weeks after the shooting affair, returned to her home in the Provinces. To the last she persisted in her declaration that her story of the attempted murder was true in every particular. To-day a dealer, who had taken the stove from Mrs. Wentworth's house, found concealed in the ashes under the back draft, the remains of the white-handled pistol. This discovery confirmed the suspicion that the woman had arranged an elaborate scheme to shoot horself and secure the punishment of her husband for a crime of which he was innocent.

SCRANTON, Aug. 17.—S. M. Stetler, the manager of the Union Coal Company's mine just above Green Ridge, and an experienced coal operator, has left the city with $8,000, which he receiaed of the D. & H. Company to pay the miners and outside hands of the U. C. Co.'s breaker. When the miners entered the mines this morning, they found that several of the mules were missing, and they began to think that all was not well, and following their inquiry they traced Stelter up and found that the check which he got from the D. & H. Co., was cashed at the First National bank. He bought a ticket thereafter for Montana, to which territory he is thought to have gone. The miners are greatly excited and swear vengeance if they do not receive their pay, The Company was organized about a year ago by Stetler, G. A. Grow and E. S. Fuller as the principal stock-holders. Stetler having been made manager with a six thousand dollar salary, Grow, superintendent and Fuller bookkeeper, with salaries of $1,500 and $1,200 respectively.

WILKESBARRE Aug. 18.—Andrew Ondu shot and killed himself at Nanticoke yesterday, after seriously wounding a woman named Thomas.

Four years ago several Polish families emigrated from the old country and took up their residence at Mount Carmel. Among them were George Ondu and Andrew Ondu, brothers, and John Ondu, a cousin; Joseph Omeiska and wife and Michael Tomaski and wife. After remaining at Mount Carmel a few years they removed to Nanticoke, where they have since resided. Since April last both families have occupied the same house on Broad street in which yesterday's tragedy occured, one crowd living up stairs and the other occupying the first floor.

The Ondu men were single and supposed to be boarders. Three months ago a Mrs. Gwinske put in an appearance and rented a house two doors lower down the hillside. She is a sister of the wife of Michael Tomaski, and has a husband and a seventeen-year-old daughter, Leonora At this time the Tomaskis were known by the name of Thomas. Both families affiliated and it appears indulged in beer to excess. The wife of Michael Thomas is a fine looking woman, strong and healthy. Her husband is a little man who has been sick for some months. During his illness it is certain that she has cohabited with Andrew Ondu, who was a boarder at their house. The fact was known to the husband, and he protested, but to no effect. The parties continued in their illicit intercourse under the very eyes of the enraged husband.

Day before yesterday Ondu and Thomas quarreled and the result was that the injured husband applied to 'Squire Green for a warrant for the arrest of the paramour of his wife. The 'Squire advised a settlement and Thomas returned home. The quarrel between himself and his boarder was then renewed. The husband appealed to his wife to protect her honor, but she said she preferred the company of Ondu. This outraged the husband and at an early hour yesterday morning, he left the house. Later in the forenoon Ondu learned that Thomas was about to have him arrested, and during a discussion of the matter quarreled with the unchaste wife who was his partner in crime. In a fit of despondency bordering on desperation, he went down town to the office of the Susquehanna Coal Company and asked for an order for five dollars worth of goods at the store. He obtained the order without difficulty and immediately thereafter proceeded to the company store and presenting the order, asked for a revolver and some cartridges. These articles were given him;—a nickel plated revolver, five chambers filled, thirty-two calibre. He then bought some fish and a few cakes, and immediately thereafter walked up Market street to Broad and thence to his boarding house. On entering the building he met Mrs. Thomas to whom he said:

Emma, I've brought some fish and some nice cakes. Let's have a good dinner, because it's the last we will have."

The woman became alarmed at his words but nevertheless proceded to start a fire in the stove for the purpose of getting dinner. As she was about to apply the match it appears Ondu exhibited the revolver and candidly said that he intended to kill her directly after dinner. He said she had preferred her husband to himself, that her husband had threatened to have him arrested for usurping her affections, and rather than live without her he was determined that both should die. The woman was about to flee for her life and had already turned toward the door when Ondu ran after her. He got quite close to her before she reached, and pulling the trigger, with the barrel of the revolver pointed directly toward her head, he fired. The woman dropped on the floor. In the next instant he had put a bullet through his own head, the missile entering at the throat in front and lodging at the base of the brain in the rear of the head, taking an upward course. Death was instantaneous. The woman will probably recover.

Harrison vs. Orwig.

Lewisburg was greatly excited again on Tuesday over the Harrison-Orwig contest regarding the boundary wall between the the Cameron House and Mr. Orwig's residence. Whenever Mr. Orwig is absent from home Mrs. Harrison takes advantage of his absence to tear down a portion of his property. Tuesday she appeared upon the ground with three workmen and commenced cutting off two feet of Mr. Orwig's porch. Three or four women of the house constituted its only defenders. Two nieces of Mr. Orwig, who chanced to be visiting their uncle, quick as lightning adjusted the hose and turned a full stream of water on Dr. Harrison and the workmen, a large crowd quickly gathered and cheered on the plucky girls. Dr. Harrison threatened to throw an iron down on the girls if they did not desist, but at this the crowd became infuriated and threatened to demolish the new addition to the Cameron House and the doctor with it if he dared to lay a hand upon the girls, who by this time had climbed up to within close range of the workmen who were taking off the roof, and placing the nozzle close to the workmen's faces gave them the benefit of the full stream. The workmen got an umbrella and tried to shield themselves, but it was useless. The girls had "enlisted for the war" and were bound to "fight it out on that line," and after battling for an hour and a half they had the satisfaction of seeing their enemies lay down their "arms" and surrender. Large crowds of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of the place gathered around the girls and cheered them on. If there was any one in the crowd that sympathized with the other party it was not demonstrated during the contest. A complicated law suit is now in progress. After the battle with the water was over Mrs. Orwig procured the services of a man with a shot gun to keep the Harrisonites away.

As a result of the conflict, warrants were issued for the arrest of the ladies. In the evening Constable McFadden undertook to make the arrests, but he found the house locked, and an indignant crowd prevented his forcing the door. They afterwards gave bail.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 14-1 y.

A CLEAR HEAD.

"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache, from which I had long been a great sufferer. Commencing with a dose of five Pills, I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. In continuing their use, a single Pill taken after dinner, daily, has been all the medicine I have required. AYER'S PILLS have kept my system regular and my head clear, and benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried. Every person similarly afflicted should know their value. 152 State St., Chicago, June 6, 1882. M. V. WATSON."

For all diseases of the stomach and bowels, try AYER'S PILLS.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED to canvas for Nursery Stock Unequaled facilities. One of the largest and oldest established Nurseries in the States. For terms address, W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y. aug 21-4w a

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 28th day of Sept. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 28th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 19th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF GEORGE HESS, DEC'D.

To Rebecca Hess, widow, Guava, Columbia county, Pa.; Clinton Hess, son, of the same place; Ezekiel Hess, son, Coles Creek, Columbia county, Pa.; Emanuel Hess, son, Unionville, Tuscola Co., Michigan; Elsie Hess, daughter, Guava, columbia county, Pa.; Andrew Hess, son, whose last known place of residence was Watrousville, Tuscola county, Michigan; Angelina Gibbons, daughter, intermarried with I. B. Gibbons, of Central, Columbia county, Pa.; Sarah Baker, daughter, intermarried with Wesley Baker, Unityville, Lycoming county, Pa.; Mary Elizabeth Fritz, daughter, intermarried with Amandus Fritz, Coles Creek, Columbia county, Pa.; Alexander Hess, son, Sonestown, Sullivan county, Pa.

You are hereby notified that a petition for partition of the lands of George Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, was presented at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, Pa. on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1885, and that an inquest in said estate was ordered to make partition to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent. And if the said inquest shall be of the opinion that the premises cannot be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, to value and appraise the whole of the said real estate or the several shares or purparts into which they may divide it.

In pursuance of said order an inquest will be held on the premises described in said petition, situate in Sugarloaf township, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1885, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you desire.

Aug.-7-tf. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

We want 1,000 More BOOK AGENTS for the personal History of

U. S. GRANT.

40,000 copies already sold. We want one agent in every Grand Army Post and in every township. Send for Special Terms to Agents, or secure agency at once by sending 50cts. in stamps for Outfit. Address Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, Ohio. aug 21-1w

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.

A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc.

C. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa. aug 21-1f

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at public sale on

Friday, Sep. 25, 1885,

at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the township of Jackson, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land now or late of Matthew McHenry, north fifty-seven degrees west two hundred and thirty-one perches to a white oak; thence by land of the heirs of Wesley Snyder dec'd north thirty-one and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-two perches and eight-tenths to a post; thence by land of Joshua Savage south sixty degrees east seventy-nine perches to a post; thence by land now or late of Ephriam McHenry south eleven and one-half degrees west, thirty-three perches and five-tenths to a post; thence by land of same south fifteen degrees east thirty-one perches and four-tenths to a post; thence by land of the same south forty-one degrees west thirty-two perches to a post; thence by land of the same south fifty-seven degrees east, one hundred and twenty-three perches and nine-tenths to a post; thence by land now or late of Daniel S. McHenry south thirty-two and one-fourth degrees west eighty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing

171 ACRES

and 144 perches, strict measure. On which is erected a good

WATER POWER SAW MILL.

The above described tract is a timber tract well covered with good growing timber. As the property must be sold this is a rare chance for securing a good tract of timber land.

TERMS OF SALE—Same as the usual Orphans' Court terms, to-wit: Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to give approved security for the faithful payment of purchase money, according to the above terms.

AARON KELCHNER, E. L. KELCHNER,
JOHN FESTER, H. C. KELCHNER,
LEVI FESTER, G. W. KELCHNER,
Executors of John Kelchner, decd.

ALSO

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned executors of the estate of John Kelchner decd will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, September 26, '85.

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: one farm situated in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa.

141 ACRES

of land lying near the village of Lightstreet, adjoining Fishingcreek on the south and east, and land of A. C. Vanliew on the north and ——— Grimes on the west, about 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber, a large

BRICK HOUSE

and a good well of water at the door, large bank barn and well of water, all in good condition, wagon house and out buildings on the premises.

ALSO

at the same time a large

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL

and farm in Scott township, in the village of Light Street, Columbia county, Pa., over

100 ACRES

of land, 75 acres of farm land and in a good state of cultivation, the balance securing the water right,

2 Dwelling Houses

and a bank barn and out buildings on the premises, four pair of burrs and all of the necessary machinery in mill, all in good condition and working order, good water power and plenty of water at all times, fed by Fishingcreek.

Surveys of above described tracts will be furnished on day of sale for the inspection of parties desiring to purchase, giving metes and bounds and the exact acreage of each farm.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to give approved security for the faithful payment of purchase money, according to the above terms.

H. C. KELCHNER,
E. L. KELCHNER,
GEO. W. KELCHNER,
Executors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of William J. Allen, late of Madison township, Columbia county, decd, will expose to public sale on the premises in Madison township, near Jerseytown, on

Saturday, August 22, 1885,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain farm or piece of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded northwardly by the public road leading from Jerseytown to White Hall eastwardly by public road leading to Washingtonville, southwardly by lands of Wm. Johnston and westwardly by lands of Conrad Kreamer, containing

80 ACRES,

more or less, including about

Four Acres of Wood Land.

whereon are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

barn, wagon-house and other outbuildings.

Terms made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to view the premises please call on the undersigned.

GEO. W. SUPLEE, Executor, Jerseytown, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE

Life of U. S. GRANT.

An elegant octavo volume of 716 pages—81 illustrations. Price $2.00. This work gives a full account of GRANT'S eventful life, including his noted Trip Around the World. Every admirer of the Nation's Hero will desire this, the best selling Life of Grant. Send 50 cents at once for outfit. PARK PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn. aug 21-4w d

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
SAMUEL SMITH,

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
G. W. DERR,

FOR CORONER,
DR. J. M. GWINNER.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 95	1 00
Rye " "		60
Corn " "		50
Oats " "		40
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6	00
Butter		20
Eggs		14
Tallow		05
Potatoes new		50
Dried Apples		04
Hams		11
S

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6:57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.	$2.90
" " Phila. " *Times* "	2.35
" " *American Agriculturist* "	2.50
" " *Tribune & Farmer* "	2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

PUBLIC SALES.

G. W. Suplee, executor of W. J. Allen, deceased, will sell real estate in Jerseytown on Saturday, August 22, at 1 p. m.

Franklin Rhodes, administrator of Henry Rhodes, deceased, will sell real estate in Roaringcreek township on Friday, August 21st, at 1 o'clock p. m.

G. A. Herring, Trustee, will sell the undivided one-half interest of Edward Lewis deceased, in certain real estate in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, September 1st, at 2 p. m.

The executors of John Kelchner, deceased, will sell a tract of land in Jackson township, on the premises, on Friday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., woodland with water power saw-mill.

Also, on Saturday, September 26th at 10 a. m., land in Scott township, a grist mill, dwelling houses, &c. See advertisement.

Personal.

Frank Ikeler and Charles P. Elwell went to Towanda on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. C. Smith and her son Arthur, are visiting friends here.

Prof. Tustin and family, of Lewisburg, are visiting relatives in town.

Judge Lawrence and wife, of Washington, D. C., are guests at the Sanitarium.

W. R. Tubbs has been spending a week in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. A. A. Marple is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. H. McKinney, and other relatives in town.

Geo. P. Ringler, who is attending the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, is at home on a visit.

Mrs. King, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Yerrick, of Danville, were visiting friends in town on Wednesday.

Michael Casey, who was hurt a few weeks ago by being thrown from a hay wagon, is still confined to the house.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell is taking a month's vacation. He is at present at Northfield, Mass. His little daughter is with him.

Dr. J. R. Evans spent last week in the west visiting his son and daughter. He took in Chicago, Detroit, and other cities.

Arthur A. Clark, who has held a clerkship in I. W. McKelvy's store for the past nine years, has been compelled by ill-health to resign his position.

There will be a meeting of the Town Council this Friday evening.

W. R. Kocher has bought a lot of William Thomas on Sixth street, and will erect a dwelling thereon.

A fine line of gent's furnishing goods for sale at cost at F. D. Dentler's, to close out that department in his store.

"What is the best thing for potato bugs?" asks a rural subscriber. Up to the hour of going to press nothing has been found more satisfactory than potatoes.

J. J. Allen's Sons fertilizers in exchange for cash or lumber.

H. B. Low,
4t. Orangeville, Pa.

The Second Re-union of the survivors of the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, will be held at the Grand Army Rooms, Athens, Pa., Thursday, September 3d, 1885, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and the Lansing Spring Harrow are both warranted first class. Call and see them. J. Howard Kline, agent, Orangeville, Pa. july 31-4w

Samuel Smith, democratic candidate for sheriff, was in town on Saturday. His nomination has given general satisfaction, and his election will be a mere matter of form. He will make a thoroughly efficient officer.

Our office cat can whip any dog in town. At least that is her opinion, and she isn't afraid to tackle the biggest canine that comes anywhere within reach. Thus far she has come off victorious, but she may attack the wrong dog, some day.

The weather vane on the Court House steeple was taken down last week to be replaced by a new one, the old one having rusted out. In the ball of the vane was found a small hole which is said to have been made by a bullet fired from a rifle in the hands of Valentine Doebler, over 30 years ago. Capt. J. B. Robison says he remembers seeing Doebler fire the gun.

One day during the sitting of court at Pottsville, last week, a Hungarian woman, who was giving testimony on the witness stand asked to be excused. Going across the street to a hotel she asked for a room, which was refused. The woman then walked into the court house yard and there gave birth to a child. The District Attorney took up a collection for the woman. Great indignation was expressed against the hotel keeper.

Having decided to confine my trade to the boot and shoe business I will close out my entire stock of neckwear, collars, cuffs, underwear, hosiery &c., at cost.

F. D. DENTLER.

J. Howard Kline of Orangeville, is agent for the Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and the Lansing Spring Harrow. Both machines are fully warranted. Call and examine before purchasing. july 31-4w

There will be a reunion of the Eves family in the grove, near the old home centre, at Millville, Pa., August 22nd., convening at noon. The various branches of this large family are all invited to be present on this occasion.

Ent Post No. 250, G. A. R., will hold a camp-fire on Saturday, Aug. 29th, at Oak Grove, where they will be glad to serve all who may visit them with a good dinner and supper. Army bean soup and coffee at all hours, afternoon and evening.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian church at Orangeville will be laid Sunday morning, September 6th. A collection will be taken but no personal solicitation. Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., will preach the sermon in the Lutheran church, of which he also laid the corner stone nearly half a century ago.

Additional mail service has been secured to this place by a pouch which is sent up the river on the 10:20 a. m. train to Scranton. This contains the mail for Scranton and points beyond, and also mail for intermediate points, which is distributed on the way down. This is in addition to the pouch sent to Hunlock's Creek at 2:20 p. m. and distributed from there down.

The registry list of voters should be placed at the respective polling places there to remain open to examination until the 2nd and 3rd of September, when they will be taken down for correction and to add the names taken on the extra assessment. All who propose voting should examine the books and if their names are not thereon have them placed thereon before September 2nd, 1885.

New guide boards have been erected at every necessary point on the roads in Montour township. Constables of other townships should bear in mind that they are required to answer at court, under oath, whether the guide boards are all up, and as the COLUMBIAN proposes to see that the law is complied with in this respect, and has a list of numerous points where signs are needed, they will do well to make a true and correct return to the court.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 18, 1885:

Mrs. Hester Achenbach, Mrs. Susan J. Brown, Susie Buckingham, Sarah E. Creveling, Miss Martha Gulliver, Mrs. Hettie Hartzell, Stephen Hartzell, Miss Mary Kirby, John Knutz, Gussie Merrell, George Seigler, W. S. White.

CARDS.

D. W. Gordner, Esq.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The State Normal School of this district, at Bloomsburg, has outgrown its buildings. The trustees have been obliged to take steps to provide four more recitation rooms, and for the Model School more commodious quarters. They will at the same time add a large library and reading room. Another teacher will be added to the faculty. The attendance last term and the graduating class were the largest the school has ever had. Full professional standing is given by the diploma, and the tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. Thorough training is secured by a large corps of skilled teachers and long recitation periods. Many students are prepared for college. The next year will open Tuesday, September 1, 1885, and the examination of candidates for the Senior class will begin on that morning. Students on the Lehigh Valley, Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, get half fare by writing to the Principal for orders. For catalogue address Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., Principal. 4t*

Bradley's Superphosphate.

Manufactured by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, can now be obtained in Bloomsburg. It is excellent in quality and is among the best fertilizers in the market. The prices are reasonable, and the results are very satisfactory. For particulars call on C. M. Bittenbender, under Opera House, Centre street, Bloomsburg. 3m.

All Day Meeting.

Rev. Richard Hinkle, of St. Paul's M. E. church, Danville, Pa., has been engaged to hold a special meeting at the M. E. Church at Iola, on Sunday, September 6th. Preaching at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. The object of the service is to remove the church debt. If the weather is favorable it will be held in the grove. Rev. Richard Hinkle is an eloquent preacher. All are cordially invited. Bring your dinners. A good time is expected.

A Suicide Identified After Months

On the 18th of last May the body of an unknown man, evidently a German, was found in the river at Nanticoke. No person identified the remains. Upon the dead man's clothes were found several papers which showed that he was a German and that he had been granted a passport by the authorities of Strasburg on condition that he leave the country for good. Deputy Coroner Donohue forwarded these papers, together with remnants of the dead man's clothing, to the Commissioners of Emigration in New York, who in turn forwarded them to the American Consul at Strasburg. The latter made a thorough investigation of the case, and now writes to the Coroner at Wilkes-Barre that the dead man's widow has been discovered and that she fully identified the piece of clothing sent as that of a portion of her dead husband's coat. His name is Franz Wauschensky and he was possessed of some wealth. He left his home in Germany on account of domestic difficulties.

Erie to Have the Home.

The soldiers and sailors' home commission, of which Governor Pattison is the head and General Beaver and nine others are members, has decided to convert the marine hospital property at Erie into an asylum, to be known as the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailor's Home. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The home consists of a large brick building erected for marine hospital purposes and standing amid 200 acres of land on the site of the old French Presque Isle Fort, commanding the entrance to the port. The property is worth $500,000. The appropriation of the $30,000 will be used for renovating and furnishing the structure. Indigent soldiers and sailors not provided for in the Soldiers' Home bill will be admitted and cared for to the number of 300 or more. The directors for the first year consist of the Governor and the other members of the commission.

The committee on Invitation and Reception appointed at a meeting of citizens several weeks ago, may now be discharged.

Lycoming County Letter.

MUNCY, LYCOMING CO., AUG. 15, 1885.

A few lines describing some of the industries and ways of this county may be of interest to our readers.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Pennsylvania's lumber city does not show the usual activity of the place. Its chief industry, lumber, is overdone, and millions of feet of lumber are piled ready for the market, but notwithstanding this, the mills are running on nearly full time and adding still more to the vast stock of lumber in the hope of the speedy revival of business activity, and a ready sale of their products.

The manufacture of furniture, a comparatively new enterprise to some, is now an important industry. First among this list is the firm of A. H. Heilman & Co. Mr. I. N. Kline, born and raised in Columbia county, is a member of this firm and has charge of the wholesale department. They have a large factory, supplied with the latest and best machinery, and keep a great number of men constantly employed. Their furnishing building and ware rooms, a large five story building on West Third street, is not sufficient for the great quantity of furniture they manufacture at their factory and they are now shipping unfinished goods to Philadelphia and New York city. Otto & Sons have been engaged in a like enterprise since their planing mill was burned, about four years ago, and have large and beautiful buildings, with improved machinery, and are enjoying a large trade. Mr. Lupert has a large factory on the South side of the river, but makes only unfinished furniture. There are a number of others in the same industry.

The West Branch Boiler Works, by E. Keeler & Co., are the only firm of the kind in this section and have a wide trade. Mr. Isaac Barton a former member of the firm of J. Heathcoate & Co. is the superintendent.

Rowley & Hermance are busily engaged in the manufacture of Wood Working machinery. Their machines are used in all the furniture and planing mills in this section, and are highly recommended. This firm began this new industry a few years ago and have been very successful.

HUGHESVILLE,

is an active little town. There are two large furniture factories, employing a number of workmen, and working on full time. A planing mill, busily eugaged, although they have just met with an accident, depriving them of the use of part of their main shaft they have continued with their pressing orders. It will take about a week to repair their damage when they will again work with a full number of workmen. A number of Bloomsburg people are living in this place and all contented. About five miles above this place is

TIVOLI.

Here is a general resort for picnics throughout this section. The Williamsport & N. B. R. R. Company have placed a switch and furnish special trains for the excursionists. The woods have been nicely cleared, a flying horse and swings erected. An abandoned saw mill has been fitted up into a convenient dancing floor or for shelter in time of storm. Chamouni Grove is the name given to the place. The grove is occupied nearly every day. Nine miles above this place is

LEWIS' LAKE,

which promises to be the finest summer resort in the state. A number of the citizens of Hughesville have fine cottages there. It is said the railroad will soon be extended, when they anticipate constant travelling. At the present time, the stage coach is the only means of reaching the place, unless you go direct to Hughesville, where you can be taken to the lake a distance of fourteen miles, by Pursel & Montgomery, livérymen, formerly of Bloomsburg. A great many prefer this way, because they can reach the lake much sooner, and without the annoyance of an overcrowded stage.

MUNCY

is growing slowly but its additions are substantial buildings. The Woolen Mills of Coulter, Rogers & Co., erected a few years ago are successfully managed. They make a specialty of woolen blankets and enjoy a wide trade in them. Their woolen yarns are also highly recommended and when dealers once buy of them they continue their trade. The mill is now run to its fullest capacity.

A hay elevator, fork and pulley factory is one of the industries of the place, and not a small one either as they give employment to a number of workmen, and make full time. Their hay forks and pulleys are sent into about every state. The firms name is Waldner & Sprout. Mr. Sprout is the patentee of the hay elevator.

The planing mill of this place gives employment to a number of workmen, and has orders for almost continual running.

The Public school building is three and one-half stories high—has large and convenient rooms for the accommodation of pupils, and is as fine a public school building as can be found in the state. It was built in 1873. In the summer season a county Normal school is held in this building, under the supervision of the county superintendent. A small tuition fee is charged for the support of the school during this season.

The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncy which was in such a flourishing condition until 1880, and had erected a beautiful building at an expense of over $40,000, has nothing left to remind of its existence, except this weather worn monument which was sold at Sheriff's sale about three years ago, for $6,000, and is now used as a private residence.

At the *Muncy Luminary* office we found G. L. I. Painter. His father Thomas Painter, was the editor and proprietor of the *Columbia County Register*. G. L. I. Painter entered the printing office of his father when he was but eleven years of age, and remembers how they first inked their type by means of leather balls, and printed on a wooden press called a Ramage. About the year 1839 or 40 a newspaper office called the *Watchman* was moved from Danville to Bloomsburg and after a trial of about six months was suspended for want of patronage. William Hurley and William McKelvy were stockholders in this office. In the early part of 1841 Mr. Painter called upon the stockholders of the *Watchman* office. They told him that if he could use the office he should take it and they would charge nothing for it. Accordingly he made arrangements to move the office, and in March of the same year, Mr. Elias Mendenhall with a two horse sled moved the entire outfit to Muncy and Mr. Painter began the publication of the *Muncy Luminary*. In 1844 Mr. Thomas Painter discontinued the publication of the *Columbia County Register*, and shortly afterward the material was moved to Muncy and combined with that of the *Luminary*. Mr. G. L. I. Painter continued the publication of his paper until 1879 when he gave way to his sons W. P. and T. B. who have continued until the present time, and now have a first-class office with new cylinder press and steam power.

We found furniture establishments in Williamsport, Montoursville, Hughesville and Picture Rocks, all busily engaged, and the suggestion was made that a like industry might be established, and successfully carried on in Bloomsburg, where we are surrounded with ash, birch, beach, chestnut, and other hard lumber. B.

Northfield.

Northfield is a place of which the world generally knew very little a few years ago; but it is beginning to be famous, and may soon rival Chautauqua in that respect. It lies in the valley of the Connecticut, on the northern edge of Massachusetts. As I write I look into New Hampshire and Vermont, over a scene as beautiful as the view from the Bloomsburg Normal School and more extended. The absence of fences gives a park-like or European aspect to the landscape. The two railroads, from New Haven and New London, across the river, do not mar the beauty or break the stillness. The village consists of one long street, wide enough to contain from two to four rows of large elms and maples and room for play grounds between. I can find only two general stores. These with a tailor, shoemaker, harness and tin shop, a barber and a hotel, monopolize the business without any difficulty.

What threatens to secure a place for Northfield on the maps is that D. L., as he is called by his townsfolk to distinguish him from the other Moodys, came back to the home of his boyhood a few years ago to reside, has established a seminary for girls and in the adjoining township a school for boys and is gathering some kindred spirits around him. Sankey, the singer, and Pentecost, the Evangelist, have settled here; McGranahan is coming and John Wanamaker has a cottage near the seminary.

The seminary was started on a small scale in a dwelling house. It was soon housed in a large brick building on a commanding site, the East Hall. Another large brick dormitory has been added by the Marquand estate; and a beautiful stone hall has been built for recitations. Moody's object is to help girls of moderate means to obtain an education that shall fit them for real usefulness in life by its thoroughly Christian character. Each pupil is to pay $100 a year and take a share in the lighter work of the household. There is, of course, a heavy deficiency for Mr. Moody and his friends to make up. I understand that part, if not all, of the royalty from the hymn books goes into this enterprise. It all goes to benevolent work of some sort. The boys' school at Mt. Hermon, on a large farm, is conducted on the same principles. There were 100 pupils last year and they are preparing for 300 next year. It contains representatives from China, Japan, our Indian tribes, and Europe. There are some 40 boys from Great Britain.

Apropos of Great Britain, among the arrivals on Saturday night was Mr. Studd, one of the gentlemen cricketers who have just come over. I see him now, in his short pants and russet shoes, with his Bible under his arm, tramping away from the stone hall, where the meetings of the Northfield Convention of Christian Workers is held. He was one of the students who stood by Moody at Cambridge University in England and was converted. In the men's meeting last evening (for there was a woman's meeting and so the men were left to themselves) Mr. Studd told in a very simple and interesting way of the interest awakened in the British universities on the subject of "Foreign Missions," and of the seven young men (of leading society in London, according to Moody) who have lately gone to China, one of them his brother. He traced the movement back to the meetings of Moody and Sankey at Cambridge.

The principal interest of the Convention, so far, centres around Dr. Gordon, of Boston, Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, and Moody, as speakers, and Messrs. Sankey, Towner and Parker, as singers. Mr. Parker is a singing Evangelist from Spurgeon's college, who tells me he has been holding meetings in every country in England, save one. Mr. Towner was brought in connection with Moody in Cincinnati where he was teaching music, and has now devoted himself to evangelistic service under Moody's direction. He has a powerful voice and is a good leader. Sankey's singing seems to me as sweet as ever.

Moody presides at all the meetings in the stone hall, and keeps everything under control, from the tuning of a speaker down to the seating of the people and even to the charges of the hackmen. He does not talk often himself. I have heard but one sermon, or long speech, from him. That was grand in its simplicity and fullness of Gospel truth. S. M.

East Benton.

The Stillwater correspondent asks this pertinent question, "Of what real practical use is the fly, anyhow?" and denounces him as a "parasitical nuisance," or as a hanger on; and solicits an answer drawn from "reasonable and logical conclusions." The reasonable and logical answer is found in Genesis 1. 24-25 where each one can read it for himself. Besides he is the most sociable, patient and friendly creature in existence. He will stand and knock by the hour, and if any one will open the door, he will come in and sup with him and takes no offense at a little brushing. In a literary sense he cannot be excelled in exactness. All his pauses are marked with periods at short intervals, whether on saucer, plate or window pane. And not infrequently we see the ceilings and walls of houses prolific with the punctuated history of this much persecuted little creature.

Asa G. Tubbs killed a black snake the other week which measured seven feet in length.

The season has so far advanced that the nights are comfortably cool.

The corn prospect in this neighborhood is promising more than an ordinary crop.

The oats are nearly all housed and the farmers are giving their attention to Fall seeding.

John Belles informed us that he threshed fifty-four sheaves of oats and had fifteen bushels. Olly said, "them are good oats.'

This is a free country and the tongue is a free loose thing and we are taught that it cannot be tamed. It is of the fleetness of lightning and blasting as the frost, of every imaginable color and taste, and from the sweetness of honey to the poison of asps. And gossiping communities will make the best of it, notwithstanding some correspondent's efforts to curtail it, for "people will talk."

The buckwheat is looking very finely. If the yield will correspond to its present prospects, it will be an unusually heavy crop.

There are no signs of a hard Winter.

Millin.

Every farmer has a large plum crop this year.

D. L. Swank met with an accident on Friday while moving a thresher. A chain hit and severely bruised his face.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Brands, of Hacketstown, N. J., are visiting relatives in town. They are accompanied by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Freeman.

J. H. Bastuscheck's new house is nearly completed.

Wes. Hartzell is on his way home from the West with another lot of ponies.

Jonas Kechler moved from Kingston to this place on Friday last.

Geo. W. Hess is dangerously ill.

Bugs are damaging the potato crop very much.

Jerseytown.

M. E. Harris is at Williamsport, attending to the building of a house, which he is having erected there.

Messrs. Chas. Fenstermaker and Henry Hartline are at home for a short time.

Geo. Wagner recently returned from his visit to Kansas. Mr. Wagner gives a very unfavorable account of that far off land.

T. Baker, a former resident here, who has been away fifteen years, was in town on Sunday. His friends were glad to see him again.

Several of the boys took in the festival at Eyer's Grove last Saturday. They report a good time, as usual.

Jerseytown is to have its festival next Saturday afternoon and evening. Proceeds for the M. E. church.

Dr. and Mrs. Swisher spent the latter part of last week at Bloomsburg.

Prof. Lloyd Sheep and family, of Elizabeth City, N. C., are visiting his parents near here and friends in town.

Misses Amanda and Anna Kreamer, of Philadelphia, are visiting at Mr. C. Kreamer's.

Miss Anna Prisor, of Tamaqua, is visiting at Mr. D. M. Sheep's.

Mr. A. K. Smith owns the fastest Hamiltonian horse in town, recently bought of Mr. Hop.

B. F. Dildine is at work on the Vandine school house.

Still another festival on hand, Derry, Saturday, the 29th. Extensive preparations are being made to have a big time. C. Decker, of Bloomsburg, has been engaged to make the cream. A large attendance and a good time is anticipated.

Rev. M. Phillips, of Iowa, preached in the Methodist church here last Sunday morning to an unusually large audience. The church was filled to its utmost capacity and the congregation were obliged to keep their seats much longer than either prudence would sanction as good, or the most job-like patience could endure without a murmur. Mr. Phillips delivered a very long, rather eloquent and somewhat excellent sermon from the text, "Behold your house is left unto you desolate."

Stillwater.

The Temperance House enjoys a fair patronage, and it deserves, too. Mine host, Frank Wolf, is a genial man and the hostess is an amiable, cultured lady, who understands well how to provide for the patrons of the house. If you wish to be treated well and fare in a first-class manner, give the Stillwater Temperance House a call.

Last week the threshing machines and separators were humming on every side. M. W. McHenry, Moses McHenry and J. S. Woods threshed portions of their crops right out of the fields.

The Stillwater drum corps is rapidly gaining a proficiency which older organizations of the kind might well envy. Their playing last Saturday elicited for them the applause of all who were permitted to hear them. The manner in which they beat time is worthy of comment, and last but not least, the members of the corps are gentlemen.

Mr. Samuel Neyhard and wife, of Bloomsburg and Mr. Benjamin Price and wife, of Shamokin, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Drescher on Friday and Saturday last.

On Saturday, August 15, the M. E. Sunday school of this place went on a picnic excursion to "Billy" Cole's, at the headwaters of Fishingcreek, up in the North Mountain. Through the kindness of one of the lady managers of the party, we were invited to accompany the excursion, and gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity. It was truly an enjoyable occasion for all. We left Stillwater and proceeded up the beautiful and ever historical Fishingcreek, amid scenes of natural and varied beauty, delighting the eye at every bend of the stream. When we reached Cole's Creek, awaiting us in the grove at St. Gabriel's church, was the Union Sunday school of Pine Grove. Thus augmented, numbering about 150, we wended our way on toward our point of destination, which reached, all proceeded to enjoy themselves, which they did successfully. We have not the space to describe all the scenery of that mountain retreat. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. All passed off happily. The Stillwater drum corps accompanied the party and discoursed excellent music.

Hetlerville.

Mr. Miller and W. Engle, of New London, were the guests of Eli Brown on Sunday last.

Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, general agent for drills and other farming implements, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Herring, were seen in this place on business a few days ago.

On Saturday last Mr. M. M. Hartzell, school director for the Smith school, repaired the grounds of that school with several of his neighbors.

Mr. Linn, of Berwick, was seen in this vicinity on Monday last.

Miss Gussie Andreas and sister, Hester Snyder, of Conyngham, were here visiting their parents and friends.

Mr. Shelp, of Moscow, has commenced a writing class in Snyder's school house. We wish him good success, for he is a fine teacher.

Roaring Creek.

Plums are very plenty through this section.

"Ham" Yeager, of Frackville, was in town on Saturday.

Wm. Pfahler built an addition to his dwelling recently.

Thresherman with their machines have started on their annual tour.

The proceeds of the Roaringville band festival the 8th inst. was $114.

A very pleasant birthday party among the little folks last Monday evening.

S. K. Carl smiles "all over his face." Reason; it's a little girl.

Sunday School convention in the Union church at Numedia, Thursday, Aug. 27th.

Mrs. W. H. Garret, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yeager here.

Rev. W. S. Hamlin the M. E. Pastor of this place was in attendance at the Mountain Grove campmeeting.

A series of bush meetings will begin in Fisher's Grove near Bear Gap, Monday evening, Sept. 7th, under the auspices of the United Brethren church.

Visitors in our village last Saturday were quite numerous as Catawissa, Danville, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Hackettstown, N. J. were represented here.

The Roaringville band attended the Catawissa Camp-fire last Saturday evening, returning at a late hour. We understand the boys have an engagement to play at the Locustville band festival next Saturday.

Quite a number were out Sunday evening about our village "taking in" a moonlight promenade. As we passed a damsel with her swain she was sweetly? chiming "he leadeth me." We take it for granted he did.

Steele's Physiology has been adopted unanimously by the Bloom school board.

G. W. Sterner has purchased the property of J. S. Reitz on the corner of Main and Market Streets.

HAY FEVER CURED BY CREAM BALM.

I have been a periodical sufferer from Hay Fever since the summer of 1879, and, until I used Ely's Cream Balm, I was never able to find any relief. I can say that Cream Balm cured me.—L. M. Georgia. Binghamton, N. Y. Aug. 21-4wks.

Teachers' Examinations.

Briarcreek—Kelchner school house, August 24th; Mifflinville, August 27th; Main and Beaver, Mainville, August 28th; Jerseytown, August 31st; Greenwood—Centre school house—September 4th; Buckhorn, September 8th; Centre—Grange Hall—September 11th; Pine—Iola school house—September 15th; Canby, September 17th; Forks, September 22nd; Orangeville, September 28th.

J. S. GRIMES,
County Superintendent.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1885.

Pure advertising prompts us to invite visitors to our city to visit our store; and, to make the invitation more effective we afford them all the conveniences that we have facilities for.

We are making here such a mart as we believe to be good for our city, good for our country and good for ourselves; and we want as many people to know about it as we can get.

There is nothing mysterious about it. It is only a place where many sorts of merchandise are gathered together, many grades of a sort, everything called by its true name, and everything sold for about as little as we can afford; a place where a great many wants are supplied, and no cheating done; a place where all the skill you need in buying is to know what you want, or to be able to recognize it when you see it.

We are making such a mart, we said. Eight years ago, when we began this general trade, some thought we made it in a twinkling. We covered a part of the ground and begun—only begun. Every year since has brought increase of room and of use for it, to say nothing of the increase of knowledge, by which we buy better, sell better, and walk with firmer foot. We have not done by any means. Our building and trade are growing together. One is temporary; the other appears to be as secure of permanence as the wants which give it life. One is local; the other appears to have no necessary limits. One is easy to see and understand; the other strikes most persons as vast, various, complex, intricate.

We invite you to enter; leave your luggage under check; wander at will over every part of the store, with a guide if you prefer; carry away with you as much knowledge of our undertaking as you can; tell your neighbors what you have seen and when you get ready, write us for some trifle; and see how carefully, how studiously, how faithfully, how fully we serve a stranger.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the Star Light Yarns at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

I. W. Hartman & Son have just opened their Black Dress Goods for Fall, viz.: Plain Cashmeres, Diagonal Cashmeres, Striped Cashmeres, &c.

A lot of 15-cent half-wool Dress Goods reduced to 12½ cents at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

60 pieces of Ginghams, 6 to 18 cents a yard, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The new Dishes and Glassware are arriving daily at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

See the new Satine finished calico at I. W. Hartman & Son's for 7 cents a yard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAY FEVER SPECIFIC.

I found it a specific for hay fever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 9th till frost. Ely's Cream is the only preventive I have ever found.—Frank B. Ainsworth, of F. B. Ainsworth & Co., Publishers, Indianapolis, Ind. 4w.

"I have Advised my Daughter to try it, and she is going to do so." He further says:—"I called on you about six weeks ago sick with bilious disease. You gave me a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it set me all right. I want more of it." Thus writes a man who lives in Lubec, Me., to the proprietor. We are sure of hearing favorably from the lady, for this preparation is exactly suited to the troubles from which women so often suffer. Also for little children. aug 21-4w

Bad drainage causes much sickness. Bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters will remedy.

Alcohol was not invented and minerals were never used medicinally in the days of old. Invigorating and alterative herbs were then the only curatives. Sick animals, with unerring instinct invariably select strange herbs for their ailments. Vinegar Bitters is the greatest herb antidote and tonic ever known.

Persons who are past fifty will find Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy just about the medicine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, gently expels impurities and prevents the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength. aug 21-4w

A MILLIONAIRE.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in that medicine.

"W. H. WILSON,
Lecturer Fla. State Grange.

Millions of us are bilious. We are a bilious race. Half of us are born bilious, with a predisposition to dyspepsia. The best known remedy for billiousness and indigestion is Simmons Liver Regulator. It has stood the test of time.

Dr. Gilbert Clark, of Warren, R. I., says: "Hunt's Remedy for dropsy and kidney diseases, is a standard remedy."

Young, old, and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayers Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Dr. W. Wilson, of Springfield, Georgia, says: "Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for dropsy and kidney diseases that I ever used."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1, Druggists.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"ROUGH ON PAIN."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Correct offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequaled as gargle for diptheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH COLE DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Sarah Cole late of Jackson township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ALINAS COLE,
Administrator,
aug 21-tf Derrs P. O.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, '85,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain lot or piece of land situated in the village of Rohrsburg, in the township of Greenwood, county of Columbia, and state of Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lot of William Bogart, on the south by lot of Hannah Baton, on the east by lot of M. M. Appleman and on the west by a public road, containing about one-fourth of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, whereon are erected a good frame dwelling house, frame stable and all convenient out buildings, and a good well of water at the door.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of P. D. Black vs. Theodore Mencer and to be sold as the property of Theodore Mencer.

Ikeler & Herring, attys. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

A certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley, on the south side of Fifth street, thence along said Fifth street north sixty-four and one-eighth degrees east fifty-five and a half feet, thence by lot of C. W. Miller south twenty-nine and a quarter degrees east, one hundred and fifty-five feet to Pearle street, thence along the same south sixty-one degrees west fifty-six and a half feet to an alley aforesaid and thence along said alley north twenty-nine degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. W. Miller assigned to Samuel Williams vs. Charles Ahleman and to be sold as the property of Charles Ahleman.

Miller, atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, piece or parcel of land, situate in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone thence by land of Wesley Hess and other land formerly of Samuel Neyhard south 77 degrees west 30 4-10 perches to a stone in line to land of Jeremiah Hagenbuch, thence by the same south 14¾ degrees east 60 9-10 perches to a stone in public road, thence along the middle thereof north 76¼ degrees east 16 perches to a stone, thence by land of Joseph A. Hess, north 14¾ degrees west 22 2-10 perches to a stone, north 76¾ degrees east 14 4-10 perches to a stone in line to land of Dan't Hagenbuch, thence by the same north 14¾ degrees 37 7-10 perches

Story of a Stage Struck Man.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A SEASON ON THE ROAD IN A COMIC OPERA CHORUS.

"So you want to know something about the inner life of the show business?" said a dapper young man to the reporter. "Well, I'm just the one who can give you the straight tip as to roughing it on the road.

"Ever since I was a boy I have had a hankering after the show life, and a couple of years ago, while I was engaged in a church choir, I felt the fever coming on mighty strong. I began to cultivate an acquaintance with theatrical people, and almost before I knew it I had signed a contract with a comic opera company for a forty weeks' engagement. I was to receive $18 a week besides traveling expenses, and I had it figured out how I was to do the country, and have a few hundred dollars saved up when we disbanded in the spring. Everything seemed rosy; there was an air of business about all the details, for the contracts were drawn up by a well-known agent, and, although the chorus was mostly composed of amateurs like myself, the principals were public favorites, and well up in their several lines.

"It was the middle of August, so we had about two weeks in which to rehearse our parts. The theatres were vacant at the time, and we had little difficulty in getting a suitable place. Although or repertoire consisted of several comic operas, we were to be put through only two, the others being rehearsed while on the road. It was here the trouble began. The chorus was painstaking and quick to learn, but the principals, who were blown up with selfsufficiency, seldom appeared together at the rehearsals; and when we made our debut in a small town in Jersey one of the men, who had boasted he knew the whole thing, word for word, forgot his lines. We had struck our first snag, and the local papers gave us a poor sendoff the next day.

"But I enjoyed the life. The gilt had not yet worn off the business for me, and I had conquered all traces of nervousness. The only thing we were afraid to face was the empty benches, and we saw plenty of them until we got into Pennsylvania. The boys were a jolly, devil-may-care lot of fellow, and we had not been two weeks on the road before I had blown in the little sum of money I had stored away for an emergency. Then until I again set foot in Brooklyn, I hardly knew what it was to have a dollar in my pocket.

"As soon as the manager got his clutches on the door receipts, they were sent off to the backer in New York. Of course the principals, whose reputations made them independent, got their salaries; but the chorus and the rest of us got nothing but promises. It did not matter how good the houses were, we were always told we would be paid in full as soon as we struck good business. Our traveling expenses had to be paid, as well as the board bills; but we never had the money in our own hands. When we struck a stand, the manager would make arrangements with some thirdclass hotel to board the chorus. The principals, who had the spending of their own money, never put up at the same hotel with us, and I didn't blame them.

"Why didn't we kick? What was the use? We were far away from home without a cent in our pockets, and as long as we stayed with the show we had something to eat and a place to sleep. Some of the members who could afford it telegraphed home for enough money to take them back to New York, while others slipped into rival companies and took their chances of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. We thought of nothing but schemes to raise the wind, and there wasn't a crook in the country who was so full of ways that are dark and tricks that are vain as we. Some carried favor with the principals, and managed in that way to squeeze the box, while others bribed the stage manager to discount their notes. But the best of all was the box office racket. It was this way. You see, a man would buy something—an umbrella, a valise, or any article he liked—and enter into an agreement with the storekeeper to take it back for a consideration. Then it would be sent to the box office with the bill. This panned out immensely until one day when we were in Galveston a Jonah sent a coon in with a mule, upon which there was $65 to be paid. That was working it a little too much, and the manager shut right down on it there and then. We never got up anything so good afterward, although a Jerseyman we had with us, a pretty hard drinker, hesitated at nothing when he wanted a drink. One afternoon, while we were rehearsing, he rushed into the greenroom clad only in an old oilskin suit all smeared with paint and tar. He told the manager he had been taking a swim off one of the docks, and some sailors in a skiff had stolen his clothes and left the jumper and overalls in their place. He was drunk for three days, and when the manager asked him how he got such fine New York clothes in Texas he never winked an eye.

"The manager thought of nothing but making money, and after the treasurer had skipped with the receipts one night, he became harder than ever on the company. For weeks we had nothing but one-night stands, and when the cities were a hundred or more miles apart we had no sleep except what we got on the cars. At first we thought that when the last train left before the show was over we would have a full night's rest, but we soon found that the engineer had received extra pay to keep the train waiting for us. We got our meals in the same haphazard way as our sleep. We'd telegraph ahead to the next station for so many covers, and as there wasn't time for any examination they didn't care much what they served. Sometimes the dinner was good, but the temptation to cheat was so strong that we soon began to anticipate it, and seldom got what we wanted. The empty dishes were left at the following station, whence they were returned to their owner. When the dinner was particularly bad, the plates usually met with some accident.

"After being on the road some seven months we disbanded at Philadelphia, all glad to be dropped so near home. I was all broken up. Instead of being recuperated by the travelling I was sick in body and mind from hard work and disappointment. We were promised settlement in full, and instructed to call at a certain place in New York for our statements. After charging me for many things I had never heard of, and over $100 for 'bus hire, they figured that there were a few dollars coming to me. I called a couple of times, but never got it. The Jerseyman found himself in debt to the manager, and I'm afraid he never paid up.

"But as hard as it was on us, it was worse for the poor girls. Many of them, allured by the tempting salary, gave up their places in churches and left happy homes and mothers, some through poverty, and others through ambition. It was a hard situation for innocent girls. Their slender wardrobes were soon worn out, and they had no money to purchase more, and when the winter set in, while the men could keep themselves warm in the bar or hotel office, they had often to stay in bed all day, as they had not the quarter to pay for a fire in their rooms. I have often seen them singing in opera bouffe with tears in their eyes."

Summer Seeding to Grass.

The Summer work should not all consist in cultivating and harvesting crops. There may be some judicious seeding done and it should be done well. The *American Agriculturist* says: The most successful seeding to grass may be done in July and August, after the grain crops are taken off. The present season has been a bad one for the seed sown last Fall. The hard Winter destroyed the timothy, and the late Spring has interfered greatly with the seeding of the clover. As a rule, it may be said that Summer seeding is more successful than Fall and Spring seeding, but the ground must be thoroughly well prepared. The whole secret lies in this preparation. The following plan has been found excellent: The stubble is well plowed, not more than four inches deep, and immediately harrowed in a thorough manner. There are several new implements which do this work in the best manner, pulverizing the soil, leveling the surface and smoothing it, so as to get the land in the most perfect condition for the seed. After all this has been done, and the furrow marks obliterated, the seed is sown and the surface immediately rolled. If this is done in July nothing more is required. If it is left later, it will be desirable to sow turnip seed, at the rate of one pound per acre, with the grass seed. This affords protection for the young grass and clover in the Fall and Winter. We have found it a good plan to leave the turnips on the ground and not gather them. They will be killed by the frost, and the leaves falling down, furnish protection to the grass during the Winter, and in the early Spring, when so much damage is usually done by the alternate thaws and frosts. The grass will usually furnish one cutting the next season, but it should not be pastured, as the surface is not yet firm enough nor the plants sufficiently well rooted to stand such a tax.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

If you feel droway, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 20-1y

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware,

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp. The celebrated Pinafore Burner. Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa.

may 1-1y

The Jobbing Department of

The Columbian

—OFFICE—

is well stocked with material for doing all kinds of printing.

Calling Cards, and Invitations

in great variety. All kinds of

BLANKS,

kept in stock. Special prices on large orders. Office 2nd door below Exchange Hotel, Main Street,

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E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Established FAY'S 1866.

MANILLA ROOFING!

Resembles fine leather; for ROOFS, OUTSIDE WALLS, and INSIDE in place of Plaster. Very strong and durable. CARPETS and RUGS of same material. Catalogue with testimonials and samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J. Aug. 7, d.

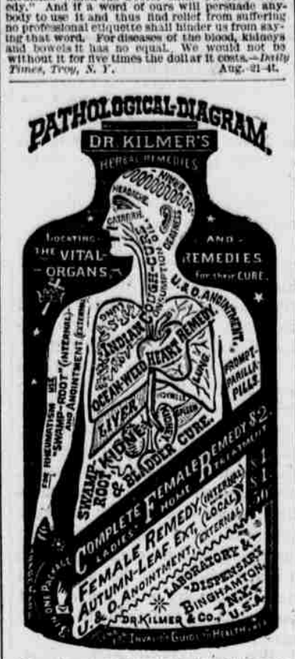
Happy Children.

HOW TO MAKE THEM SO—KEEP THEM IN HEALTH AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF THE REST.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for the children—gentle in its action, containing no harmful ingredients whatever, going straight to the blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "Favorite Remedy" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad that you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "Favorite Remedy" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Roundout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

GOOD WORDS FOR A GOOD THING.—Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with salt rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

WE ARE NOT IN THE HABIT OF PUFFING any patent medicine in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine which the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.* Aug. 21-4t.



If you have tumor (or tumor symptoms), cancer, (or cancer symptoms), scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, skin blotches—Dr. Kilmer's Female Remedy is warranted to cure. Druggists sell it. $1.

If you have spasmodic stricture or enlargement of the prostate gland—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root conquers every attack and radically cures. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

If your sleep is fitful, or out of a sound sleep you awake struggling for breath, your whole being filled with terror, your very existence threatened—Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed should always be at hand. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

If you have a cold, or simple cough, ever so light, when neglected, often leads to consumption—Dr. Kilmer's Indian Consumption Oil will break up all early attacks, and cure the most stubborn cases. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., 50c., $1.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,

Henry Clay,

Normal,

Samson, and

Cosmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.00 $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	3.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50
Red Slate	10.50
Green Slate	4.50

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

may 22-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

I Owe My Life.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cure d, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 238 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitte rs.

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin June 6, 81. H. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and exeruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles!"
—*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

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feb6-1y

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ¼ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" " flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow " "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00 "
No 2 " " "	2 00 "
No 3 " " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed	2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to 7 00	"
" sap " " " 3 00 to 4 50	"
" hemlock " " " 4 00 to 4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 50 "
" rugged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from $10 00 to 11 00	"

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm CURES Hay Fever SUMMER Colds in Head. AND CATARRH HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

aug 21-4w d

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

Maxwell's Statement.

A STARTLING STORY CONCERNING THE ST. LOUIS TRUNK MURDER.

The line of defense which will be pursued by W. H Lennox Maxwell, the Englishman, charged with murdering his companion, C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, last April, and who was brought back on Monday of last week by extradition papers from Auckland, New Zealand, has been indicated by an interview between Maxwell and an ex-United States secret service officer, at San Francisco. The story as given by the officer is as follows:

"When I told him who I was and what I knew of the case, his manner changed at once. He seemed to feel relief, and lighting a fresh cigarette, he said: 'You know enough about this case to know there is a mystery in it which has not yet come out. I will tell you frankly that I didn't murder Preller; that Preller is alive to-day, and proof of his existence will be forthcoming by the time of my trial. You can't blame me for lying to these people. Here is a crowd of reporters, some of whom try to wheedle and others to bully my secrets from me. Then come detectives, and say this thing and that has been discovered, and that they have all this circumstantial evidence against me. Knowing every fact in the case as I do, I know that they are lying and are on an entirely wrong scent, so I simply puzzle them more or stuff them with new inventions. They have all got one theory and they are trying to fit facts. They have been in here to-night with certain articles and have said I did this at such a place, when I know very well that no such occurrence ever happened.

THE DISGUISE CONFESSED.

"They have traced me very well in my first visit to this city, because I made no effort to cover my track. I used the same name and the same disguise as a French officer all through from the time I left St Louis to the time I boarded the Auckland steamer and throughout the voyage. It came to my mind on the train because the people asked me questions and it was amusement to mystifify them and tell them stories. This was the origin of the French Captain and all his exploits. It was simply a blind to preserve my identity unsuspected, and to allow me to reach the Colonies, which I thought could be easily done before any news of the St Louis affair could reach them. I didn't know that cable communication was so perfect or that the news could be possibly sent to Auckland before the steamer reached there.

"But what about the St Louis mystery? Can't you give any details?"

'All I can give you is an outline, and that is more than any one else got out of me. They brought in here to-night General Clunie, a lawyer of this city, who offered to get out habeas corpus papers for me to-morrow and who was eager to go on to St Louis as my counsel. He may be square, but it wouldn't do for me to trust a stranger with my secrets. No, I prefer to wait till I get to St Louis before engaging counsel. Here is the gist of the St Louis mystery which has puzzled the country for four months. Preller and I were old friends. We came to Boston from Liverpool together on the steamer Cephalonia. We were constant companions, and made arrangements to meet at St Louis at the Southern Hotel and there to carry out a scheme which Preller had devised for getting insurance on his life. We were in room 144, in the hotel, for about all the time we spent there, but, mind you, Preller was at the hotel only three days. He remained in seclusion for the remainder of the mystery at the Southern Hotel, and he left on the same day I started West.

"That wasn't Preller's body found in the trunk at the hotel. When the case comes up for trial I shall have proof of where the body found in the trunk was procured, who it was bought of, at what hour it was brought to the hotel and all the details of the plot. I can tell you now that the corpse was brought to the hotel in a trunk in broad daylight and was carried up to room 144.

HELPING AN OLD FRIEND.

"Everything was arranged to give color to the theory of a sudden murder and hasty flight. Nothing was omitted which I thought would add to this misconception. My design was to get clear out of the country before the body was discovered, and, once in Australia, I thought it would be easy to bury my identity in the East Indies until things had been forgotten. I will show you how entirely I trusted Preller and how completely I was his assistant in this scheme when I tell you I don't know to-day how large an insurance he carried on his life. I knew it was for a big sum, and gave my help in the enterprise solely because he was an old friend and associate. Where he is or what arrangements I have for communicating with him, of course it is out of the question for me to tell, but you can rest assured of the accuracy of these facts I have given you and they will all be proven on trial.'"

Concerning Maxwell's statement one of the prosecuting attorneys says:

"The insurance phase of the case was published some time ago as a sensation, and it is entirely without foundation. We looked into that matter thoroughly, and have not been able to find any insurance on Preller's life. The only insurance he had was an accident policy for $2,000 which expired when he disembarked from the Cephalonia. If he had his life insured, I think we would have found some trace of the fact among his papers, but I have been all through them, and there is not a scrap relating to life or any other kind of insurance. Again, if he were insured it would be for the benefit of somebody, his family or somebody else, and that somebody would have the policy: but we have not been able to hear of anybody holding such a document. Maxwell hasn't got any policy on Preller's life. Preller's family say nothing about any insurance. Nobody else says anything. If there was such a thing in existence the company or companies holding the risk would apply to the Coroner or the Health Board for a certificate of death, and no such application has been made."

Experiments by Baker and Dixon, English chemists, have shown that a highly explosive mixture of carbonic oxide and oxygen is not explosive when dry, and have indicated that moisture is necessary to ordinary combustion. Paradoxical it must seem, but it is probably true that without water there could be no fire.

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE.

Vinegar Bitters Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of Vinegar Bitters exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by Vinegar Bitters.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of Vinegar Bitters.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like Vinegar Bitters.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 55, 57 & 59 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect July 5th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 8.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.35 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARR. RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m.; Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m.; Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.50 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

MOSQUITOES. AGENTS Wanted! to sell the MAGIC MOSQUITO BITE CURE, gives instant relief, and drives them away. Address

SALLADE & CO., 8 East 18th St., New York.

aug 21-4w d

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30 ....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 36 ....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 42 ....Taylorville....	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16 ....Lackawanna....	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10 ....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03 ....West Pittston....	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58 ....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54 ....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50 ....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47 ....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42 Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38 ....Plymouth....	7 06	10 15	3 01
7 54	11 34	7 34 ....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30 ....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 23	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23 Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 39	11 18	7 18 ....Shickshinny....	7 27	10 44	3 29
7 18	11 00	7 00 ....Rick's Ferry....	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54 ....Beach Haven....	8 01	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47 ....Berwick....	8 04	11 15	4 05
6 59	10 41	6 41 ....Briar Creek....	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 36	6 36 ....White Grove....	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34 ....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27 ....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21 ....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16 ....Rupert....	8 36	11